



This information package is compiled to commemorate the 41st Earth Day, on April 22, 2011

Information Resource Center

Public Affairs Section

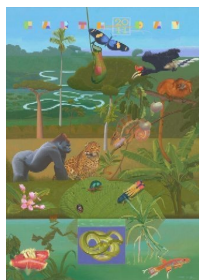
U.S. Embassy Jakarta

U.S. Embassy Jakarta Mission Statement

Based on mutual respect and shared values, the U.S. Mission works with Indonesia to strengthen democracy, sustain the environment, promote prosperity, enhance understanding and ensure security for our people, our nations, and our region.

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Trees for the Earth*

“ he plants trees to benefit another generations “

Caecilius Statius, c. 200 B.C.

We think of trees as infinitely renewable resources. But forests are more than just trees. Forest are complex and integral to our planet, our economy and our culture. They support entire ecosystems, of plants, animal and insects.

Trees and forests act as natural climate regulators and carbon storage areas. Other benefits that forests provide are pollination, seed dispersal, natural pest control, ecotourism, and aesthetic beauty. Some scientists believe that forests may account for as much as 30 percent of the Earth's biodiversity.

Tropical forest in particular sustain a diverse and inter-

connected community of plants and animals. As many as one million species found in these forests could become endangered or extinct by the end of the 21st century.

The destruction of forests adversely affects the environment by altering local rainfall patterns, accelerating soil erosion, causing rivers to flood, and threatening millions of species with

extinction.

We cannot afford to squander the riches that forests provide. Working to protect and sustain this wondrous natural resource helps to preserve all life forms on planet Earth.

Source: U.S. State Department

**One of the themes of Earth Day 2011 determined by the U.S. Government.*

Earth Day: The History of a Movement

Each year, Earth Day -- April 22 -- marks the anniversary of what many consider the birth of the modern environmental movement in 1970.

The idea came to Earth Day founder Gaylord Nelson, then a U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, after witnessing the ravages of the 1969 massive oil spill in Santa Barbara, California. Inspired by the student anti-war movement, he realized that if he could infuse that energy with an emerging public consciousness about air and

water pollution, it would force environmental protection onto the national political agenda. Senator Nelson announced the idea for a “national teach-in on the environment” to the national media; persuaded Pete McCloskey, a conservation-minded Republican Congressman, to serve as his co-chair; and recruited Denis Hayes as national coordinator. Hayes built a national staff of 85 to promote events across the land.

As a result, on the 22nd of April, 20 million Americans

took to the streets, parks, and auditoriums to demonstrate for a healthy, sustainable environment in massive coast-to-coast rallies. Thousands of colleges and universities organized protests against the deterioration of the environment.

Groups that had been fighting against oil spills, polluting factories and power plants, raw sewage, toxic dumps, pesticides, freeways, the loss of wilderness, and

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Celebrate Forests. Celebrate Life

Trees and forests play a crucial role in making our world healthy. From clean air and water, economic health, community and personal health to ecosystem health, trees and forests are making a positive difference everyday.

Clean Air

- Trees play a pivotal role in carbon sequestration, which makes them important tools in addressing climate change.
- Trees influence thermal comfort, energy use, and air quality by providing shade, transpiring moisture, and reducing wind speeds.
- The establishment of 100 million mature trees around residences in the United States is said to save about \$2 billion annually in reduced energy costs.
- Trees improve air quality by lowering air temperatures, altering emissions from building energy use and other sources, and removing air pollutants through their leaves.

Clean Water

- There is a strong relationship between forest land and the filtration and provision of clean water.
- Forests provide clean water by holding and filtering water while regulating its flow to downstream locations.
- Trees and soils improve water quality and reduce the need for costly storm water treatment (the removal of harmful substances washed off roads, parking lots, and roofs during rain/snow events), by intercepting and retaining or slowing the flow of precipitation reaching the ground.
- Two-thirds of the clean water supply in the United States is found in stream water from precipitation that is filtered through forests.
- The holding and filtering of water is a particularly important function of private forests as 60 percent of the nation's runoff flows from private lands.

Economic Health

- The forest products industry accounts for approximately 5 percent of the total U.S. manufacturing GDP. Industry companies produce about \$175 billion in products annually and employ nearly 900,000 men and women, exceeding employment levels in the automotive, chemicals and plastics industries.
- Fourteen million people are employed globally in the forestry sector which generates US\$ 468 billion in gross value-added.
- The national average economic contribution per 1,000 acres of private, working forest includes 8 jobs, \$270,000 in payroll, \$9,850 in state taxes (income and severance taxes only) and \$733,000 in annual sales.

Community/Personal Health

- Strategic placement of trees around homes, buildings, streets, and parking lots increases shade and evapotranspiration, thereby addressing the heat island effect by lowering summertime air temperatures and surface temperatures of asphalt, concrete, and other impervious areas.
- Properly designed plantings of trees and shrubs can significantly reduce noise.
- Landscaping with trees—in yards, in parks and greenways, along streets, and in shopping centers—can increase property values and commercial benefits.
- The presence of urban trees and forests can make the urban environment a more aesthetic, pleasant, and emotionally satisfying place in which to live, work, and spend leisure time.
- Trees and forests make important contributions to the economic vitality and character of a city, neighborhood, or subdivision.

Ecosystem Health

- Healthy forests are important for maintaining and preserving wildlife

habitats.

- Contrary to popular belief, forests in the U.S. are not disappearing. In fact, forest land has remained rather steady for the last century. A few statistics on forests.
- Roughly 1/3 of the total land area of the U.S. is forested (751 million acres).
- Over 75 million acres of forests are reserved for non-timber uses, such as parks and wilderness.
- Over 25% of private forestlands in the U.S. are certified to sustainable certification systems, compared to just 10% world wide.
- Private U.S. landowners plant around 4 million trees every day – that's 5 trees each year for every person in America.
- Invasive species cost the public approximately \$137 billion per year in damage, loss, and control.

Source: <http://goo.gl/6gxNM>

On Forests - Highlights

- Forests cover 31 percent of total global land area.
- Forests store more than 1 trillion tons of carbon.
- Over 1.6 billion people's livelihoods depend on forests.
- Trade in forest products was estimated at \$327 billion in 2004.
- Forests are home to 80 percent of terrestrial biodiversity.
- Thirty percent of forests are used for production of wood and non-wood products.
- Forests are home to 300 million people around the world.
- Deforestation accounts for 12 to 20 percent of the global greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming.

Source: <http://goo.gl/vycOu>

Forests and People: A Historical Relationship

The history of human existence and civilizations is intertwined with forests and trees. Forests are crucial for the goods and services they provide, which people all over the world depend on. Strategies to enhance the contributions of the world's forests to social development, livelihoods and poverty eradication are vital at a time when unsustainable practices and economic crises continue to threaten healthy forests and the people who depend upon them.

Forests are home to 300 million people around the world

- Many farming, silvopastoral, hunter-gatherer and other land-based livelihoods are linked with forests and forest health.
- A number of religions, faiths and spiritual traditions have links to trees, plants, forests and animals. Forests and wildlife are also a source of folklore and spirituality.
- Traditional forest-related knowledge accumulated over thousands of years is deeply linked with the cultures of indigenous and forest-dependent peoples.
- For the rural poor, access to food, fuel, water and medicine is vital; forest products often help meet these basic subsistence needs.

Eighty percent of the world's forests are publicly owned, but ownership and man-

agement of forests by communities, individuals and private companies is on the rise

- Rights to access and benefit-sharing for local people is a fundamental requirement for sustainable forest management and poverty reduction of rural forested areas.
- More than 1 billion hectares of degraded areas throughout the world are suitable for forest landscape restoration, providing an opportunity for community-based forest management to be woven into other existing rural economic activities.
- There is a need to reconcile traditional forest-related knowledge, intellectual property rights and the equitable sharing of benefits between indigenous and local communities and external agents operating in forests.

More than 60 million people are employed by forest-based industries

- Where forests are sustainably managed and utilized, they can contribute significantly to alleviating poverty and creating forest-based enterprises and services.
- Forests play a critical role in ensuring a sustainable water supply and in the transition of society towards green economies. Wood energy, green infrastructure and buildings, and forests as carbon sinks represent opportunities

for the forest sector.

Every one of us, all 7 billion of us, are connected to forests

- Forests contribute to the balance of oxygen, carbon dioxide and humidity in the air.
- Over 40 percent of the world's oxygen is produced from rain forests. A tree releases 8-10 times more moisture into the atmosphere than the equivalent area of the ocean.

Healthy forests sustain healthy people

- Tropical forests provide a vast array of medicinal plants used in healing and healthcare, worth an estimated \$108 billion a year.
- More than a quarter of modern medicines originate from tropical forest plants.
- Forty percent of the world's population lives in malaria infested regions. Heavily deforested areas can see a 300-fold increase in the risk of malaria infection compared to areas of intact forest.
- Seventy-two percent of emerging infectious diseases transmitted from animals to humans come from wildlife as opposed to domesticated animals. Deforested areas increase contact between wildlife and humans and affect pathogen transmission.

Source: <http://goo.gl/PQACJ>

Earth Day: The History of a Movement

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the extinction of wildlife suddenly realized they shared common values

Earth Day 1970 achieved a rare political alignment, enlisting support from Republicans and Democrats, rich and poor, city slickers and farmers, tycoons and labor leaders. The first Earth Day led to the creation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the passage of the Clean Air, Clean Water, and Endangered Species Acts. "It was a gamble," Gaylord recalled, "but it worked."

As 1990 approached, a group of environ-

mental leaders asked Denis Hayes to organize another big campaign. This time, Earth Day went global, mobilizing 200 million people in 141 countries and lifting environmental issues onto the world stage.

As the millennium approached, Hayes agreed to spearhead another campaign, this time focused on global warming and a push for clean energy. With 5,000 environmental groups in a record 184 countries reaching out to hundreds of millions of people, Earth Day 2000 combined the big-picture feistiness of the first Earth Day with the international

grassroots activism of Earth Day 1990.

Much like 1970, Earth Day 2010 came at a time of great challenge for the environmental community. The fight for a clean environment continues in a climate of increasing urgency, as the ravages of climate change become more manifest every day.

Source: <http://goo.gl/GsLGG>

"The ultimate test of man's conscience may be his willingness to sacrifice something today for future generations whose words of thanks will not be heard." ~ Gaylord Nelson, initiator of Earth Day.

Forest Conservation Initiatives under the U.S. and Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership

USAID Indonesia Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project

USAID/Indonesia's IFACS project reduces the threats of deforestation and climate change and helps the Government of Indonesia conserve the country's tropical forests, wildlife (including orangutans), and ecosystem services (including generation of clean water, reduction of soil erosion, food security and carbon sequestration). The IFACS project works with Indonesian government agencies (central, provincial, and local), NGOs, communities, and the private sector. This is a four-year project that is expected to result in the following benefits to Indonesia:

- A 50% reduction in the rate of forest degradation and loss from conversion, illegal extraction, over-harvesting and climate change for six million hectares;
- Improved management of 3.5 million hectares of selected tropical forest in targeted landscapes;
- Changes in land use practices and improved forestry management result in a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- A 20% increase in financial resources for forest management, increased transparency, and access to information to strengthen capacity of government, civil society and the private sector for conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services at targeted landscapes; and;
- Low carbon growth development strategies piloted at the local level in eight districts.

To achieve these results, activities under the following components will be implemented:

1. Land and Forest Resource Governance;
2. Improved Management and Conservation of Forest Resources in a Changing Climate;

3. Private Sector, Local Enterprise, and Market Links; and
4. Project Coordination and Management.

Source: <http://goo.gl/jRSnP>

Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) Program

The U. S. government and Indonesian government signed a TFCA debt-for-nature swap agreement on June 30, 2009, which will reduce Indonesia's debt payments to the U.S. by nearly \$30 million over eight years. In return, the government of Indonesia will commit these funds to support grants to protect and restore the tropical forests on the island of Sumatra - home to many rare or endangered mammal, bird and plant species, including the Sumatran tiger, elephant, rhino, and orangutan. The grants are designed to improve natural resource management and conservation effort, and develop sustainable livelihoods for local people and communities who rely on forests.

The agreement was made possible through contributions of \$20 million by the U.S. government and a combined donation of \$2 million from Conservation International and the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia, or KEHATI). This deal represents the largest debt-for-nature agreement the U.S. has organized so far under the TFCA and its first agreement with Indonesia, which has one of the world's fastest deforestation rates.

Source: <http://goo.gl/WXa6l>

Read more on TFCA Program at: <http://goo.gl/d72AF>

More Resources :

Fact Sheet: Expanding The U.S.-Indonesia Partnership
On Climate Change And Clean Energy:
<http://goo.gl/kd7Km>

USAID Indonesia's Projects for Environment: <http://goo.gl/hT4rf>

Indonesian Forest Facts

- The forests of Indonesia, covering over 98 million hectares (242,163,274 acres) , represent 10% of the world's remaining tropical forests. Indonesia's forests are the second largest in the world after the forests of Brazil.
- Twelve percent of all mammal species, 16% of reptile and amphibian species, and 17% of bird species are found on the 17,000 islands that constitute Indonesia
- The forests of Indonesia, along with their thousands of plant and animal species, are being destroyed at an alarming rate due to the clearing for palm oil plantations and massive illegal logging .
- Approximately 22 million acres of land were damaged by the 1997 and 1998 fires in Indonesia that were largely caused by timber and palm oil plantation companies clearing land.
- Increased demand for palm oil causes conversion of forests. In 1999, nearly 800,000 acres of forest were converted for palm oil
- A study done in 2000 concluded that 73% of logging done in Indonesia was illegal.
- By 2001 Indonesia had lost 99 million acres of forest during the previous 32 years, which is equivalent to the combined size of Germany and the Netherlands. The current rate of forest loss is accelerating.

Source: <http://goo.gl/sXnj1>

Resources

Articles

Election Cycle Linked to Deforestation Rate in Indonesia/Mongabay.com. April 14, 2011.

A study conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and South Dakota State University (SDSU) and London School of Economics (LSE) confirms links between deforestation and local elections in Indonesia. Politicians in forest districts appear to often rely on funding from loggers, plantation developers, and miners to fund their campaigns. Complete article is accessible at: <http://goo.gl/NIN3c>

Memberantas Penebangan Liar di Indonesia Dengan Memberikan Kesempatan Pada Masyarakat Lokal Untuk Mengelola Hutan/Rhett A. Butler. *Indonesia.mongabay.com*. Diterjemahkan oleh Sheila Kartika, April 8, 2011

Selama dua puluh tahun terakhir Indonesia telah kehilangan lebih dari 24 juta hektar hutannya, lebih luas dari Negara Inggris. Data dari Bank Dunia menyebutkan, proporsi besar dari penebangan tersebut bersifat ilegal. Telapak, sebuah organisasi keanggotaan yang memiliki beberapa kantor cabang di Indonesia, mengerti permasalahan ini dengan baik. Telapak mendorong gerakan community-logging sebagai rezim baru pengelolaan hutan Indonesia. Telapak melihat pengelolaan hutan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat sebagai solusi untuk memberantas penebangan liar dan di saat yang bersamaan menciptakan sumber mata pencaharian yang berkelanjutan. Available online at: http://indonesia.mongabay.com/news/2011/id0310-ruwi_telapak_interview.html

Nations Pledge Billions for Forests: One-fifth of Carbon Emissions Caused by Deforestation/Karin Rives. *America.gov*, March 23, 2010.

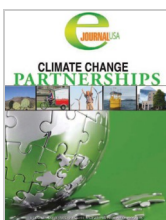
Armed with \$4.5 billion in new funding pledges, world leaders are beginning to tackle a major contributor to climate change: deforestation.

In mid-March, representatives from

more than 60 nations met in Paris for the International Conference on the Major Forest Basins to begin to develop a global plan to implement REDD — the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation program. It was the first follow-up to the Copenhagen climate summit in late 2009, and the 10 countries leading the effort say they will have a REDD plan completed for the United Nations climate meeting in Mexico in December. Read more: <http://goo.gl/sIU7d>

The Genius of Earth Day/Adam Rome. *Environmental History*. Durham: Apr 2010. Vol. 15, Iss. 2; pg. 194, 12 pgs
In spring 1970, millions of people took part in thousands of Earth Day teach-ins, protests, and celebrations across the United States. Yet we know remarkably little about those events. We also have not thought enough about the significance of the first Earth Day. Earth Day 1970 was not just an unprecedented demonstration of public support for environmental protection. Earth Day was a massive mobilizing effort: In many ways, Earth Day nurtured the first green generation. **Please contact the IRC to get the full text of this article.**

e-Publications



eJournal: Climate Change Partnership, April 2010
Partnerships leverage the complementary skills and talents of diverse partners and likely will be among the required responses to global climate change. Available at: <http://goo.gl/2xTrL>

eJournal: Climate Change Perspectives, September 2009

This eJournal USA offers perspectives of experts and activists in several key countries on effective policies to curb greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate global warming and adapt to irreversible changes, and features an introduc-

tion by U.S. special envoy Todd Stern. Available at: <http://goo.gl/haCVN>



The Greening of U.S. Corporations, March 2008

This issue of eJournal USA delves into what those familiar with the history of the environmental movement in the United States might see as

a surprising trend — the way U.S. corporations in recent years have embraced environmentally friendly ways of doing business. What prompts a corporation to “go green”?

Source: <http://goo.gl/trjEV>

eBook: Rachel Carson: Pen Against Poison, March 2007.

Her 1962 book *Silent Spring* brought worldwide attention to the harm to human health and the environment wrought by mishandling of a powerful pesticide, fomenting the environmental movement. This publication examines how occasionally in history a book with a powerful idea can bring about peaceful but dramatic change in a democratic society. Available at: <http://goo.gl/Ltb1K>

IRC Collections

The Atlas of Global Conservation: Changes, Challenges, and Opportunities to Make a Difference/Jonathan M. Hoekstra [et al.]. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2010.

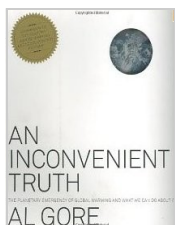
Authoritative reference works summarizing the current state of the planet belong in any general reference collection. Content is organized in four broad areas: “Habitats,” “Species,” “A World of Change” (covering topics such as climate change and nitrogen pollution), and “Taking Action.”

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We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children. ~Native American Proverb

Resources

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An Inconvenient Truth: The Planetary Emergency of Global Warming and What We Can Do

About It/ Al Gore. NY: Rodale, 2006.

In this book, Gore, brings together leading-edge research from top scientists around the world; photographs, charts, and other illustrations; and personal anecdotes and observations to document the fast pace and wide scope of global warming.

The National Parks of America/Michael Brett. Barron's Educational Series, 2001. Today, approximately one-eighth of the land area of the United States has been set

aside for national parks, preserves, forests, and wildlife areas. The National Parks of America is divided into regional chapters according to natural habitat and geography. Combining beautiful photographs with illuminating text, it describes each site's geology, landscape, flora, and fauna.

Our Choice: A Plan to Solve the Climate Crisis/ Al Gore. New York, Rodale, 2009. This book is about global warming - the science and politics behind the issue. It features numerous full-color maps, graphs and charts that explain everything from the greenhouse effect to turbine engines.

For more books, check our online catalogue at:
<http://69.63.217.22/U10086Staff/OPAC/index.asp>

Organizations

AMERICAN FORESTS works to protect and restore the environment by planting and caring for trees. Details at: <http://www.americanforests.org/>

EARTH DAY NETWORK works with over 22,000 partners in 192 countries to broaden, diversify and mobilize the environmental movement. More than 1 billion people now participate in Earth Day activities each year, making it the largest civic observance in the world. Details at: <http://www.earthday.org/>

GREENING DIPLOMACY INITIATIVE (GDI) launched by Secretary Clinton on April 22, 2009 to improve the sustainability of the State Department's world-wide facilities and operations. The GDI develops and implements Department-wide policies

and actions to reduce the State Department's environmental footprint, cut costs, and place the environment forefront on our foreign policy agenda. Details at:

<http://www.state.gov/m/pri/gdi/index.htm>

GDI: Leading by Examples: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/plrmo/156053.htm>



U.N. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR FORESTS. The United Nations General

Assembly declared 2011 as the International Year of Forests to raise awareness on sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. Details at: <http://www.un.org/en/events/iyof2011/>

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